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of nature." He quotes only one, and that a doubtful instance of the duodecimal scale, among savage tribes. On page 207 he makes the observation: "It must not be forgotten that no races save those using the base of 10 have ever attained any great degree of civilization, except the ancient Aztecs and their neighbors;" yet the Babylonian sexagesimal base, 60, to which he occasionally alludes, is considered by most students to have been duodecimal—that is, 5 x 12, not 6 x 10—and such was the civilization of the Babylonians of nine thousand years ago that our methods of dividing time and space, our religion and our laws, we owe in large part to them. The book closes with special chapters on the quinary and vigesimal systems.

Professor Conant's pages testify everywhere to the methods of a conscientious, unbiased, and accurate student. He has limited his investigations to the cardinal numbers only. In some future edition we hope he will include the remaining numeral series, the ordinals, iteratives, multiplicatives, partitives, distributives, and specificatives, as they have been classified by grammarians. The origin of sacred number series is also worthy his attention.

D. G. BRINTON.

John Eliot's First Indian Teacher and Interpreter. Cockenoe-de-Long Island and the Story of his Career from the Early Records. By William Wallace Tooker. New York, Francis P. Harper, 1896. 60 pp., 2 pl., 8°. $2.00.

Cockenoe-de-Long Island is the queer-sounding polyglot name of a Long Island Indian who was captured while fighting with the Pequots against the British colonists. According to his biographer, William Wallace Tooker, of Sag Harbor, Cockenoe was so called from the Massachusetts Indian verb *kukkinneau*, "he interprets." Cockenoe became prominent through the fact that the missionary John Eliot, who in 1646 began to deliver sermons in the Indian vernacular, made his acquaintance about that time; he then acted as the famous apostle's first Indian teacher and interpreter. The last mention we find of him is in a Montauk deed of conveyance to the inhabitants of East Hampton, Long Island, dated August 3, 1687.

The little volume is of such interest to the ethnologist and historian that it seems a pity the edition of the work is limited to 215 copies. It is a beautiful specimen of book-making.

A. S. GATSCHET.